THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855. NUMBER 80.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
Third street, between Main and Green.

Advertising in Daily Papers of Louisville.

One square, 12 lines, one week $1
One square, each additional insertion 25
Do one month, without alteration 5
Do two months, do 8
Do three months, do 10
Every additional square, per week, less 15
A square, 6 months, without alteration 25
Do 12 do do 40
Each additional square for 6 months 15
Do do do 12 do 25
One square 6 months, reducible, not to exceed three times once a week 5
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Each additional square for 12 months 25
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Advertisements published in intervals, viz: weekly, twice a week, or monthly, are charged as if inserted every day in the week, and for such period as may be ordered.
Announcements of candidates for offices of profit or honor, charged at the rate of $5 each, or $10 for the two, cash in advance.
All advertisements must be marked on the copy for a general number of insertions, or they will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.
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The proprietors of yearly advertising will be confined to their regular business, as agreed for, unless by special contract.
Real estate and merchandise advertisements, or notices of meetings, and other matters of a similar character, pertaining to their regular business, as agreed for, will be published until forbid.
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Advertisements published in the DAILY JOURNAL, and in the WEEKLY JOURNAL, will be charged as follows:
For one square, one insertion in the DAILY JOURNAL $1
For one square, one week in the DAILY JOURNAL 5
For one square, one insertion in the WEEKLY JOURNAL 1
For one square, one month in the WEEKLY JOURNAL 4
For one square, one month in the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL 8
For one square, one week in the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL 6
For one square, one month in the DAILY JOURNAL, and one insertion in the WEEKLY JOURNAL 9
For one square, one week in the DAILY JOURNAL, and one month in the WEEKLY JOURNAL 7
JOHN HENDERSON, } Proprietors of the
W. N. PRENTICE, } JOURNAL.
BARNES HENDERSON, } Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION

Southern Military Academy LOTTERY.

Class I.—To be drawn 12th March.

Capitals ..... $

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW FEED STORE.

Wanted, a Situation as Music Teacher

The Zanesville White Flint Glass Works for Sale.

Wanted Immediately.

SEWING SILKS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
ALSO
Crape Shawls,
PONGEE HANDKERCHIEFS,
&c. &c.,
For sale at the very lowest prices
BY
JOHN S. BIRCH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 111 Pearl street, Hanover Square,
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S Outfitting Establishment, (527)
CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

ORMSBY & OWEN,
MACHINISTS AND CUTLERS,
Rear Main street.

2,000 GROSS Screw plated Cast Steel Drawer Pulls, assorted sizes and patterns, for sale low.

GOLD PENS—An elegant assortment received this day, consisting of long and short nibs, the best finished Pens that is made. JOHN KITTS,
Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRODSBURG ROAD STOCK—16 shares Shawhill Lodge, 10 shares of the Louisville and Harrodsburg Turnpike Road, 10 miles of the road, paying an annual dividend of 6 per cent. It is now surveyed and will be sold at a bargain. To any one desirous of making a safe investment this is a good opportunity. Apply to [19th] JNO. S. SHIELDS, 48 Wall st.

CRANBERRIES—20 bbls Wisconsin Cranberries in store and for sale by W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

FRUIT—200 cases fresh Fruit, hermetically sealed, put up expressly for family use.
W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BELL TAVERN.

SPRING FASHIONS for 1855.
SLINGERLAND & McFARLAND,
296 Broadway, 2d Block above the Park,
NEW YORK.

MANTILLAS AND TALMAS.

MALTESE JACKS.

Country Residence for Sale.

$100 Reward.

Sheet Music.

Music at Half Price at 67 Third street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MUSICAL NOTICE.

The Fire on the 4th of July last,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Received on Consignment,

Gold Lockets.

Ivory Handled Knives and Heavy Silver Plated Ware.

WANTED,
50 SHARES LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD Stock. For which the highest market price will be paid by
[11 dtf] JOHN S. HART.

WANTED,
3 SHARES BANK OF LOUISVILLE STOCK.
For which the highest market price will be paid by
[11 dtf] J. S. HART.

Make Yourselves Safe Against Fire AND SAVE INSURANCE!

Verandahs.

Weekly Reception of New Goods.

SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK,
Have removed to No. 170 William street,
CORNER OF BEEKMAN.

A CARD.
58 CANAL STREET, N. Y.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
Importer of Manufacturer of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
62 Canal and 49 and 51 Howard sts.,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

French and English Prints,	French Cotton Flannels,
French Merinos and Cashmeres,	French Printed Lawns,
French Lawns and Jaconets,	French Printed Muslins,
French Embroidered Collars,	French Printed Jaconets,
Lace Point Trimmings,	French Embroidered Capes,

100 PIECES OF PLAID INDIA SILKS

MANTILLAS

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES

Shawls and Embroideries,

Cash Music and Piano Store OF Horace Waters,
No. 333 Broadway, New York.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
MUSIC AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

A CARD.
58 CANAL STREET, N. Y.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
Importer & Manufacturer of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Tea Dealers.
JAMES PYLE,
114 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK,

GOUPIL & CO.,
Print Sellers and Artists' Colormen,
NO. 366 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Extension Tables.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

Copartnership.

Dissolution.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,

DR. DAVID W. YANDELL

NOTICE.

Notice.

A. ZANONE,
Fifth street, between Main and Water,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Removal.

ORMSBY & OWEN,
MACHINISTS AND CUTLERS,
Rear Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

NEW YORK.

From Fowler & Schell's General Advertising Room, Appleton's Building, 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

From S. M. Pettengill & Co.
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
119 Nassau Street, New York, 10 State, Bos. an.
Are Agents for Advertising in the most widely circulated journals in the United States and the Canadas.

Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.

Herring's Patent Fire Proof SAFES.

IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Tea Dealers.
JAMES PYLE,
114 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK,

Housekeeping Hardware And Fancy Goods.
J. & C. BERRIAN,

New President's Exchange.
CAIRO, ILL.

Carpets and Furnishing Goods.

FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

A Card.

Important Notice.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Railroad

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Jeffersonville Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR
Indianapolis, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Spring Mattress Depot.
JOHN A. DICKINSON,
519 Main street, near the Galt House,
BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSURANCE.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance COMPANY,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Howard Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Indemnity!
The Northwestern Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Insurance Company
Assets November 1, 1853, $627,476 53.

SCHOOLS.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Valuable Farm at Public Sale.

Mill Furnishing.

Wall Paper, VENETIAN BLINDS, And Show-Cases

Iron Railing, Verandahs, Balconies,

Potomac Shad — First of the Season.

Blankets! Blankets!

Fashions for February.

Harper for February.

Graham for February

Godey's Lady's Book for February.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for February.

Leslie's Gazette for February.

Harper for February.

A Useful Book.

Great Bargains in Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments.

Blank Book Manufactory and General Binding Establishment.

Galvanic Supporters.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout.

Cabinet-Makers' Materials,

Potato Starch.

Cod Liver Oil.

Copartnership Notice.

Medical Card.

Notice.

Putnam for February

Bay State Carpeting.

Great Bargains!

Cod Liver Oil,
FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.

BITTERS AS IS BITTERS!
OLD DOCTOR SPROTT'S
VERITABLE BITTERS SCHNAPPS,
SPROTT'S
JAMAICA GINGER CORDIAL, &c., or FAMILY BLESSING,
AND
His other Celebrated Preparations
H. & Co.'S Fancy Bar Bitters, Punches, Cordials, Domestic Fruit, Wines, London Gin, Republican Whisky, &c.

M'DERMOTTS, CLIFFORD, & CO.,
No. 530 Main street, between Third and Fourth,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stoves, Grates, and Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware.

HOLLOW WARE,

Large Stock of ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. M. STOKES & SON,
No. 435 Main Street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky,
Rich and Elegant Furniture.
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT, AND CHERRY FURNITURE.
Also Chairs, Clocks, Spring and Shuck Mattresses, Looking-Glasses, &c.,
Cabinet-Makers' Materials,

W. H. STOKES,
Successor to E. & W. H. Stokes,
Importer and Dealer in
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE
OLD ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE
No. 445 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.
THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans and San Francisco Steamship Line via Nicaragua.

TRANSPORTATION OF COAL.
Notice to Coal Miners.

Partnership.

DUDLEY, STONE, & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

Colored Cloths for Spring Mantles.

Piano-Fortes.

Furnishing Goods.

Dissolution.

Removal.

Copartnership Notice.

Dickson & Gilmore,

WINTER & MORRISSON.

Joseph Grimth,

Medical Card.

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDERY
AT
PAPER WAREHOUSE.
A. P. Ladow & Co.,
Type Founders and Dealers in Paper,
At and for the lowest street, St. Louis, Mo.

A Card.

NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
ROGERS & WHITESTONE,
ARCHITECTS,
Office on Main street, Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RUSHTON, CLARK, & CO.'S
GENUINE
Cod Liver Oil,
FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

LAW CARDS.

GORIN & SAMPSON,

George D. Blackie,

E. Pendleton Pope,

MEDICAL.

Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological view of Marriage

DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S Stampede Mixture,
For Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever.

For Sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES

COAL! COAL! COAL!

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE,

Daily $10; Tri-Weekly $6; Weekly $3.

The Tri-Weekly Journal is published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Weekly Journal is published on Tuesday.

The Country Daily Journal $6 a year.

Evening Bulletin (city) 10 cents per week—(country) $4 per annum, or $40 for 2 copies.

Weekly Bulletin $1.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—We learn from the record of proceedings in Congress, on the 22d inst., that in the Senate a resolution was introduced by Mr. Stuart to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of erecting a building in the city of Detroit, Michigan, for the confinement of such persons as it shall become necessary to confine under the laws of the United States. Fugitive slaves are contemplated, and the necessity of some such building arises out of a bill which the Legislature of that State has recently passed, entitled "a bill to protect the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of the State." That bill provides that the law officers of the State shall diligently use all lawful means to protect, defend, and procure the discharge of all who are claimed as fugitive slaves, to whom it gives the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and an appeal to the circuit court. It directs that question of fact between the parties shall be tried by a jury, and the taxable costs of the proceeding charged to the State whenever they would otherwise be charged to the person arrested. It further provides that no person so arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave shall be imprisoned in any jail or other prison of the State, and prescribes a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars to be imposed on any person having the care or control of a prison, who shall permit it to be so used. The punishment for falsely claiming a slave is to be from three to five years' imprisonment, and the wrongfully and maliciously seizing a free person entitled to freedom, with the intent to hold such person in slavery, is punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars and five years' imprisonment. Other sections prescribe what testimony shall be necessary and what shall be prohibited.

It may be well enough for Congress to provide the necessary buildings to secure fugitive slaves while their owners are endeavoring to make out evidence, but we have no idea that they will ever be used by the injured masters for that purpose. It would be better to send messengers to teach the abolition traitors loyalty to the Constitution. They have resolved to rob the Southern people of all the servants they can get hold of by fool or fair means, and the enactment of such laws as those of which we have given a synopsis shows that hostility to the South is not confined to a few, nor to a class, but that it pervades the public mind, and has its roots far fountains of public justice. It is a well known fact that no slave owner can reclaim his property in any of the Northern cities, either east or west of the Alleghany. Yet, notwithstanding this, those people claim to be American citizens, and even boast of the freedom of our country and the safety the laws give to persons and to property. We doubt not that any one of those fellows, reeking with the blood of a white man he had murdered to save the timid feelings of a big negro whom his master was seeking to reclaim, would consider himself insulted if he were called a traitor, yet so he would be. Armed opposition to the law is treason, whether it be so legally or not, and it is idle to suppose that people will long submit to live under a government that does not protect their property and persons from lawless violence and wanton injury.

The people of the South can pass unheeded the ravings of fanatic fervor or mistaken philanthropy, but when the States of the North systematize their hostility to our institutions, or persons, and our property by the rigid and patient machine of legislative and judicial warfare, the attack becomes too palpable to be overlooked, and no serious mind to be confronted in the spirit of resistance.

The nullification of South Carolina was bold, reckless, and defiant; it had about it the daring of the high wayman, and not the sneaking cowardice of the cutpurse. The nullification of Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin is perpetrated under the cunning, hypocritical guise of law. The law is made the rubber, while the valiant men are its ministers, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that if they commit murder and robbery it is done according to the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE NEW YORK PAPERS.—The Tribune of the 21st contains the lecture delivered by that arch-abolitionist, Theodore Parker, at the Tabernacle, to the New York Anti-Slavery Society. It is as rabid as the reverend gentleman's productions usually are. These professed slavery-haters do not live up to the requirements, "be ye temperate in all things." They profess to drink no ardent spirits, but their language and teachings are as intemperate as the veriest sot that reels in the gutter.

We should not notice the ravings of this monomaniac only to show the abolition proclivities of certain journals of the city of New York. Speaking of the New York press, he says:

> Slavery has debauched the press, with some small exceptions and here-and-there a man—[four appearances]—*The New York Times, The Evening Post, The Independent*, and, more than all, The Herald of Freedom. [Enthusiastic applause, which was repeated.]

It is an old and true remark that a man may be judged by the character of his friends and the company he keeps, and editors of newspapers are no exception to the rule. There must be sympathy between the reader and the writer to induce the former to approve the latter.

The Rev. Mr. Parker winds up his lecture with a programme of what abolitionism will and ought to do in the future:

> We are now at the diverging point between slavery and freedom. There are three ways of coming. Once a resolution of the Union. I don't think that will bring together the two hundred years. Anglo-Saxon love of personal liberty and preference of federalism to centralization forbid. Before many years, I think there will be a great Anglo-Saxon Republic on the Pacific, in Central America, and the present, which may be divided; but, before that, the North would say, "We have walked together a long time, and all the time you have annoyed us more," and the South would say every session—but it may not be that way.
>
> Two hundred years ago Spain had a better chance of universal empire than this country has now. Rome had a wider spread than the United States, and all modern history shows that a real government on a large scale cannot continue long, and tyranny count on this. But I look deeper, and see how the Anglo-Saxon race has gone on, teaching themselves under foot, and I believe freedom as America is to be emphasized more. I feel he does trust. By and by, when the District of Columbia, and all the Territories; by the prohibition of the American slave trade; by a declaration that no slaveholder should hold office under the Federal Government—an important measure, as since the days of Jefferson there will be a great quaking of hearts; by abolishing the Supreme Court of the United States, and getting another in its place—a measure still more important; for that court is the great bulwark of slavery; change it, friends of freedom, and slavery will be differently stated. All these things Congress could do. We can also declare that slavery is no part of a republican government; and then, that, in ten or fifteen years, it had ceased in every State; and all the Congress would do when the North arises and declares it loves freedom and hates slavery. Then no obstacle will remain to our developing ourselves into the most magnificent nation the world ever saw. We can thus get Cuba and other West India Islands by honest purchase, and then Mexico and then Central America one day belong to this nation. I do not love war, but I believe in a peaceful progression of a free over a base and slavish people; of a state which protects men over one which debases and enslaves them. [Tremendous applause.]
>
> All that we have to say on this trade is, that if the editors of the Tribune, Times, and the Post can swallow it, and sleep well after the meal, they have a strong digestion.

NEW YORK BEAT.—It is said that there are at the present time three hundred and ten candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor in Louisiana. The Crescent says:

> "There is strong reason to believe that, if the present rate of nomination is proceeded in up to the time of election, there will not be left a single white male citizen of Louisiana, between the ages of twenty-one and one hundred, who is not a candidate for the Governorship or Lieutenant Governorship of the State, on the day of election."

If they should run out of candidates, let them send to New York—we could spare them a few hundred without inconvenience.

National Democrat.

There is but little probability that New York will be troubled with a call. Plaquemine once turned out voters for Mr. Polk as though they had been sown like seed in a prolific soil. That moral precinct was able to meet the extraordinary demand upon the State, and there is no reason to doubt but that it can now supply not only candidates but voters in quantities to meet the demand. But if that interesting locality fails, Kentucky, whose capacity to glut markets is well known, is "ready, willing, and waiting," and will be forthcoming in a style to suit the occasion.

RAILWAYS.—From an article in a recent number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine we gather the following interesting facts relative to railways:

The number of miles of railway now in operation upon the surface of the globe is 40,344; of which 17,320 are in the Eastern and 23,324 are in the Western hemisphere, and which are distributed as follows: In Great Britain 7,774 miles; in Germany 5,340 miles; in France 2,480 miles; in Belgium 532 miles; in Russia 322 miles; in Italy 170 miles; in Sweden 75 miles; in Norway 42 miles; in Spain 60 miles; in Africa 25 miles; in India 130 miles; in the United States 21,528 miles; in the British Provinces 1,327 miles; in the Island of Cuba 339 miles; in Panama 50 miles; in South America 60 miles.

The longest railway in the world is the Illinois Central, which, with its branches, is 731 miles in length, at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. The number of miles of railway in the United States exceeds the rest of the world by the amount of 2,712.

The total number of railways completed in the United States is 271; the number in the course of construction is 174; the number of miles in operation, 21,528, have been constructed at a cost of $616,766,333. The number of miles in the course of construction is 10,738.

The State of Massachusetts has one mile of railway to each seven square miles of geographical surface. Essex county in that State has one mile of railway to each three square miles of surface.

It can only be alleged that the United States did not do its whole duty to its citizens in its dealings with France; that our Government ought to have insisted upon more. Who now is prepared to say, in view of the history of the whole transaction, that the United States should have gone to war with France for a balance of claims that France would neither pay nor acknowledge.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Precisely so! that is just what we hold: the United States did not do its whole duty to its citizens in its dealings with France. In consequence of the non-performance of that *duty*, American lost their claims. Now if it were the duty of the United States to enforce these claims—as we maintain, and the editor of the Democrat apparently admits—the Government is liable for its *laches* just as an attorney or other trustee would be liable to his principal for neglect of interests confided to his care and attention.

CORRECTION.—The Boston Pilot contradicts the statement made in the New York Herald of the 30th ult., and which was copied into this paper, that the German Roman Catholics of New Haven had refused to have a priest of their own country, but preferred to have an American priest.

☞ By request, we publish the following letter to a gentleman of this city:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Albany, Feb. 17, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 13th inst., enclosing a communication by "Martagon" in the Louisville Courier, questioning the accuracy of a quotation in my late speech on *Know-Nothing* treason in the Senate, attributed by me to Mr. D. A. Brownson, is received, and I use the earliest occasion to express my thanks for the opportunity of an explanation which your letter affords me.

I first saw the quotation attributed to Brownson's Review several months since in a Philadelphia religious journal, from which I read it, subsequently saw the same in secular papers of the day. I never saw the denial of its authenticity until I read the article of "Martagon." At the time the speech was made, I had no more doubt of the quotation being correctly attributed to Mr. Brownson than I had of his existence. The doctrine itself was not new to my historical studies—its bold avowal in this country by Dr. Brownson I had never expected to believe, impressed me. This theory of the Romish Church that it is superior to the temporal powers was settled as early as the time of Pope Innocent III. Under his reign, Philip Augustus was compelled, through the suffering of his people, to submit his kingdom by a penitential "to take back a divorced wife, Isemburga of Denmark. Peter II. King of Aragon, received the royal crown from the hands of Innocent, taking an oath of perpetual fealty and obedience to him and his successors.

The period, during that era, the kingdoms of Europe were ranked "spiritual fiefs" to the Pope as sovereign Status. See Hallam's History of "Ecclesiastical Power" during the middle ages. His accomplished historian says: "The superiority of the spiritual to temporal power, at least the absolute independence of the latter, may be considered as a sort of key-note, which regulates every passage in the canon law."

The quotation which I made from the Civilization of Europe, defining that "excommunication by the Church has, as a reasonable result, the dissolution of the tie of allegiance and the oath of fidelity," is almost a literal translation of an article in the canon law, which is found in Decretal Lib. tit. 37, c. 13. "*Domini temporales monendi, suadendi, fideliumque non debent, et si longo tempore in sua pertinacia, et monitus non parent ecclesiæ, absque debito hanc cogantur.*" (While a prince is under excommunication, his subjects cannot owe him obedience, and if he will continue for a long time under it, and shall not obey the commands of the Church, they are absolved from his allegiance.) See 4th vol. Hallam's History of the Middle Ages, page 93; Philadelphia edition of 1821.

The promulgation of this doctrine by the Jesuits in the government of King Bomba, of Naples, led to the alternative presented to them by the King, during the last season, of suspending such teaching or of leaving his dominions. The Jesuits thereupon presented a most abject petition to the King, in which appears this remarkable declaration: "Jesuits are by no means to education devoted to absolute monarchy, in which Catholicism can alone have secure defence and prosperity." This will be found in the New York Tribune of date Feb. 1st, a paper which has no sympathy with any action in connection with the "Institute." Without replying to his personal animadversions, I will say, in conclusion, that, since seeing the article of Martagar, I am led to think that the public journals and I have been in error in attributing the quotation to Mr. Brownson's Review. If so, and its author was not a Romanist, but sought to impose it on the public as from a Catholic, he was guilty not only of a great fraud and wrong, but of a very unnecessary device to establish what was susceptible of proof from many declarations from the highest authorities of the Romish Church. For its doctrine was the necessary result of the Papal theory. If it was written by a Catholic, of which it bears many internal evidences, the error is in attributing to one Romanist what belongs to another. I trust I am incapable of making any statement, which, when made, I have not reason to believe to be true. I think I am quite as incapable of refusing to correct an error when brought to my knowledge.

Again I thank you for the opportunity of explanation afforded by your letter, and giving my full consent that you make any use of this communication which justice to the cause of truth may require.

I remain, sir, very truly your obedient servant,
JAMES O. PUTNAM.

GEN. CASS ON LORD CLARENDON'S.—We presume that all of our readers will admit that the political path of Gen. Cass and that of this Journal have not been in the same direction. The deflections have rather removed us apart than brought us together. We have respected the man but detested his politics. Our position enables us to do him justice when he is right, and we think him so in the main on this subject of foreign interference. With his proclivity for war speeches we have no sympathy, but we think it right and proper that an American statesman should point out to the people the tendency of foreign diplomacy and the scope and objects of its alliances.

We cannot better express our views than by giving the following article from the Baltimore American:

> Whatever may be the weight of Lord Clarendon's declaration that a good understanding had become general between the French and English Governments, "on all matters of policy, and extended to all parts of the world," and Louis Napoleon's subsequent and more bombastic announcement of the same fact—whether these declarations are to be regarded as mere idle figures of speech or as substantial threats—it appears to us that Gen. Cass has the better of the argument in the case, and that, in spite of the disposition to screen him by sheets of patriotism, and an attempt to depreciate what he has said by attributing it to his "war-inevitable mania," the occasion was one that required from an American statesman, occupying a prominent station, some such notice as Gen. Cass has given to it.
>
> If never before may have been the amount of Lord Clarendon's assumption at the interpretation put upon his words, it cannot be denied that the interpretation given was the plain, palpable, and inevitable meaning which they bore on the face, and that the very circumstances under which they were delivered gave to them a significance which could not be overlooked. It is almost beyond belief that a statesman who wished to expose the fact that his own government and that of another nation had agreed upon a certain line of policy in regard to the insignificant affairs of a South American power should say that the agreement in question extended "to all parts of the world"—a declaration which might mean any and everything but that intended, and which when applied to that specialty becomes a solecism in language as well as a violation of truth. But if, for the moment, we suppose that Lord Clarendon in a passage of excited oratory used words that expressed no more than his meaning, what was his obvious duty as a statesman and a gentleman? Was it not to make the explanation as publicly and in as official a form as the original declaration, and can he expect to escape from the responsibility of words spoken in his ministerial character, by disclaimers made unofficially and only given to the world through private channels?
>
> We think, therefore, that Gen. Cass has correctly considered Lord Clarendon's remarks, confirmed by Napoleon's still more decisive declaration, as a semi official notification of what were the intentions of the two powers toward the United States—thrown out in such a form as would enable either its withdrawal or enforcement as circumstances might dictate—and that thus viewing it he has discharged a fitting duty in noticing it seriously and firmly from his place in the Senate. If he has erred, as some of our cotemporaries urge, in adopting too belligerent a tone in his speech, the error is on the side of patriotism, and will be readily excused by the American people.

KENTUCKY BLUE-GRASS.—We find that this favorite grass makes as luxuriant growth in many portions of the North and West, particularly upon the calcareous soils, as it does on our own rich lands. In a trip through northern Ohio and Indiana, the past fall, we were pleased to notice large fields and woodland pastures with a heavy covering of this grass, which had mainly sprung up after the late rains had set in, equal in luxuriance to any we ever saw in Fayette or Bourbon.

The editor of the Prairie (Ill.) Farmer, in his notes "among the counties," says: "I find bluegrass to be in great repute in this part of the State, especially for winter feed. It is much owed in the groves and open timber lands, where it flourishes finely and forms a most elegant pasture. I was informed by Mr. N. B. Thompson, of Cass county, that having seeded a grove to it, the grass last season had obtained a large growth before winter, when his colts and calves were turned in. As there was no snow, they remained all winter, and came out in the spring seal fat, without having tasted a particle of food, except what they obtained in the pasture. This is no uncommon occurrence. May not this be done further north than it is?"

A correspondent at Champaign county, Ill., inquires how the land should be prepared for seeding and how much seed is required for an acre. We answer that, if the land is in timber or groves, so that it cannot well be plowed, the under-brush should be cut off and burned with all the dead wood and rubbish, and the surface broken as much as possible with the harrow and the seed sowed upon the fresh stirred ground. The best time to sow the seed is in February or March. If practicable, it is always best to sow the seed on the snow, as the operation can be effected with more neatness and uniformity. If it is desired to sow the seed upon open or cleared land, it may be sown in March upon wheat, rye, or oats. It is the practice of some farmers to mix timothy and clover seed with the bluegrass seed. The advantage resulting from this is—it secures at once a well covered pasture that will bear full grazing the first year. The bluegrass, in a few years, expels the other grasses, and takes entire possession of the ground. There are various practices among the farmers as to the quantity of seed applied to an acre—some sowing from eight to ten pounds, while others apply twice the quantity. If the bluegrass seed it to be mixed with timothy or clover seed, eight or ten pounds is sufficient, but if it is to be sown alone, we should not recommend less than one bushel (14 lbs.) If seed is cleaned from the chaff by the new patent machine, a less quantity is required than of that which is rubbed out in the usual manner by hand, as by the latter process a large amount of chaff and stems are inevitably ground up and incorporated with the seed.

It is the prevailing custom with our Western farmers to sow less grass seed and grain to the acre than is usual among the Eastern farmers, some of whom apply one bushel of clover or timothy to six acres or less—while the young plants are subject to fewer casualties in the climate of the North and East than with us. If sufficient seed be not applied to the land, weeds are sure to spring up, to the injury of the crop.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.—The regular files of London papers by the Baltic were down to the 9th. The N. Y. Tribune received a copy of the London Times by a passenger to the 10th, thus giving substantially one day's later intelligence. We make the following extracts:

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER BY THE BALTIC.

KIEL, Feb. 5, 1855.

You have already been informed that Russia has been making vast preparations against the attacks which are expected to be made by the allied fleet and armies in the spring; that every fort has been strengthened, and every point where a landing might be attempted has been carefully examined with a view to its protection and defense; and that arrangements have been made for the formation of intrenched camps along various parts of the coast, and for the rapid collection of troops from all quarters to such points as may be assailed. Lines of telegraph are now forming along the shores of the gulfs, and every precaution will be adopted to prevent the possibility of surprise. A step in advance is now contemplated. They have plucked up courage from our backwardness last year, and attack, not defense, has become their theme. They now intend more fully to justify their slings, so as to fit them for seeking an encounter with the allied fleets. Contracts have been advertised for immense supplies of hemp, canvas, oak timber, and plank, and every other description of naval stores, the whole to be delivered, under a heavy penalty, before the end of March; and there is such a degree of activity displayed throughout the whole operations of the government as has never before been witnessed, so as to teach the allies, if, indeed, they require the lesson, that they have neither a weak nor a feeble foe to cope with. Let us hope that England will now have a fair chance of showing what, on her proper element, her sons will know how to maintain that superiority which their fathers gained in every quarter of the globe.

While Russia is thus exhibiting energy at home, she is equally active with her diplomacy abroad. To say nothing of the tactics which are so skillfully made use of at Berlin, her representatives at the Swedish and Danish Courts leave no stone unturned to shake these governments from their resolution of neutrality; and although I have good reason to believe that, with neither, will they be successful, the Ministers of France and England at Stockholm and Copenhagen will require to be constantly on the alert. Russian diplomacy is keen and subtle. It is not confined to its officials of the higher grades. All who are employed by the Court of St. Petersburg, in any way, know their mission and their duty in this respect, and, if what they have to do is well done, they have their reward.—*Latest Intelligence.*—We have received the Moniteur of Feb. 9.

Under the heading of "Frankfort," the Moniteur publishes the following:

> "In the sitting of the 3d inst., the German Diet adopted the proposition to place the principal contingents on a war footing, so that they may be ready to take the field within a fortnight after the order has been given.
>
> "The total strength of Austria, without the landwehr, naval forces, and the depots, is 600,000 men, of which five-sevenths may be easily employed against Russia, while the two remaining sevenths would suffice to maintain tranquility in Italy, and keep within bounds any Russian or Panslavonic outburst in Servia or Montenegro. Russia, at the outside, cannot oppose more than 250,000 men to the Austrian in Gallicia, the Bukowina, and the Danubian Principalities, as she is obliged, at the same time, to wage war in Asia, and in the Crimea, and has to pro ect Odessa, Finland, and the Baltic Provinces."

Admiral Napier and his Speech.—In the House of Commons, on the 9th, Mr. Bernal asked the First Naval Lord of the Admiralty whether it was true—as it would appear from a speech stated to have been made recently at a public dinner by the late commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet—that the Board of Admiralty had dismissed and censured Sir Charles Napier, and also what were the instructions given to the gallant admiral, and whether they were such as would fetter him in the performance of his duty?

Admiral Berkely—No one could regret more than I myself do the necessity the honorable gentleman feels in putting this question. No one can regret more than I myself do that my old and gallant friend, Sir Charles Napier, should have been so highly indiscreet as to make the speech which he has been reported to have made at the late dinner at the Mansion House. [Hear, hear.] Having expressed that regret, it is my duty to inform the House that Sir Charles Napier has not been censured, that Sir Charles Napier has not been dismissed from his command, and that Sir Charles Napier was not goaded into unproperly attacking any one fortification on the Baltic; that Sir Charles Napier was not restricted in any way from attacking those fortresses if he had so thought proper, and that Sir Charles Napier was informed by the Admiralty that the country expected everything that such a fleet could perform to be carried out and even engaged the enemy. [Hear, hear.] I regret extremely that Sir Charles Napier is setting so bad an example to those officers whom he would command. I regret extremely that it is my duty to state, as the senior naval officer of the Admiralty, how highly we must disapprove of such conduct in any officer in her Majesty's service. [Hear, hear.] While Sir Charles Napier is complaining of the want of confidence in the Board of Admiralty, Sir Charles Napier should reflect whether, by such conduct—whether, by the conduct he is pursuing toward his superiors—he is showing an example which is fitting for those who are under him to follow—whether he is able, by such conduct, to secure the confidence of those officers who are under him, if such confidence they have; and whether such conduct is becoming in an officer who assumes to command a fleet in connection with our allies, the French. [Cheers.]

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For Hire,

FOR the balance of the year, a likely NEGRO GIRL, who is a good house servant and nurse. Address box 916 Louisville P. O. 125 jy31 d*

A Valuable Farm at Public Sale.

To Architects and Builders

Dissolution.

HEGAN & ESCOTT,

First Arrival of Spring Carpeting at the Carpet Warehouse of

Another Large Arrival of New Goods at the New York Store.

Dum Vivimus Vivamus.

For Rent or Lease,

A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with a kitchen, &c. In a very central part of the city. The upper stories are well finished for a dwelling, with separate entrance. Fifth, between Green and Walnut. Will be rented at a price to suit the times.

J. W. BREDEN, Agent,
94 Fifth street.

House and Lot for Sale,

A FRAME HOUSE and LOT on Market, between Ninth and Tenth streets. House contains nine rooms, with gas and water. The lot is 25 feet front by 200 deep, to a 20 foot alley. There are excellent cisterns and wells, and stable, &c. Terms—one third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest and lien. If not sold by the 15th of March, it will be rented to a good tenant for two years.

D. LANE.
Sheet Iron Works.

For Hire,

FOR the balance of the year, a likely NEGRO GIRL, who is a good house servant and nurse. Address box 916 Louisville P. O. 125 jy31 d*

Louisville Dental Depot.

S. F. DAWES & CO.,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

AGENTS FOR

Jones, White, & McCurdy's Teeth,

Dentists in every description of Dental Wares. A full stock now on hand, some new patent.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, AND PLATE FILES, CORONIUM WHEELS, &c.

Dentists and others wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine stock, as we can supply them on as favorable terms as the best can with results prompt attention.

☞ dtwe4wk1 m

HUGHES'S

DentalEmporium.

Constantly on hand, The Assortment of

DENTAL CRYSTALITE,

(COMPRISING ONE HUNDRED Tints, superior Gold Foil, Forceps, &c.) all kinds. Patented in the United States and Europe. Instruments and Tools for the practice of Dentistry.

JOHN T. HUGHES, M.D.,
No. 24 Main st.,
bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ All orders accompanied with cash promptly attended to. 18.

☞ WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING THAT NOTHING HAS EVER BEEN PUT BEFORE THE PUBLIC AS A REMEDY for Liver Complaint in which so many unqualified testimonials have been given as in favor of Dr. McLane's celebrated Liver Pills. As a remedy for that complaint they stand unrivaled. The following certificate from a lady residing in our city is only

NEW YORK, January 23, 1852.

This is to certify that I have had the Liver Complaint for 12 years and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, and I am now safe to say that they have completely cured me and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with diseased liver. They will cure. Try them.

MRS. ANN JANE WILLIAMS, No. 51 Lewis street.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. McLane's celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable druggists in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but *Dr. McLane's Liver Pills*. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

feb6d d&wtf

☞ JOHN D. BAKER & CO.'S FREE MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL, prepared expressly for their sales for medicinal use—J. B. & Co., having employed an agent at the fisheries of superior oil the manufacture of their oil, warrant it to be pure and prepared with the greatest care from none but fresh and healthy livers.

Its perfect purity, delicacy, strength and power as a tonic will commend it to the favorable notice of the faculty, as it is entirely free from that nauseous taste and smell so offensive to the stomach.

It is extensively employed both in private and hospital practice, and will be found superior to Shrodder's or any other remedy as a solvent for pulmonary affections. JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

Sole Agents,
No. 100 North second st., Philadelphia.

For sale by the principal druggists in the city. oct17 dawly

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

THE original and only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of Scrofula in all its forms. Of the many others employed against Russia, while the two remaining sevenths would suffice to maintain tranquility in Italy, and keep within bounds any Russian or Panslavonic outburst in Servia or Montenegro. Russia, at the outside, cannot oppose more than 250,000 men to the Austrian in Gallicia, the Bukowina, and the Danubian Principalities, as she is obliged, at the same time, to wage war in Asia, and in the Crimea, and has to pro ect Odessa, Finland, and the Baltic Provinces."

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DR. D. A. LAUBENSTEIN,

Homœopathist,

OFFICE,

No. 533 JEFFERSON STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.

TAKE the liberty of offering his services to the public and friends of Homœopathy as the best and surest method known for healing diseases, and to which he has given his whole attention for the last four years.

Dr. L. has had extensive practice in all diseases of the Eye. His Indian years experience in treatment of ocular diseases.

Call for further information, &c., at my office, from 8 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Feb 26 1855 dtf

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OF EVERY KIND AND TO ANY AMOUNT.

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Office at Merchants' Exchange, Fifth street, between Main and Market.

AGENT FOR THE FOLLOWING SAFE AND RELIABLE COMPANIES, WHICH HE REPRESENTS IN PERSON:

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
TORONTO, CANADA WEST.
Capital Stock..... £200,000—$2,000,000.
A. M. CLARK, President. J. G. WORRELL, Secretary.
EDWARD L. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF COLUMBIA, S. C.
Capital $150,000, all paid in.
JAMES GADSDEN, President. JOHN WOFFORD, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, TRUST BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY.
New Cash Fund in Bank, Feb. 1, 1855.....$2,514,230 61.
WINSTON BURNETT, President. J. ABBATT, Secretary.
JOHN D. JONES, Actuary.

The assets of the Company are invested as follows, viz:
In Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned.....$1,000,000 00
In Stocks, viz: City of New York Stock, 6 per cent.....$1,000 00
Bank Stocks.....1,000 00
Loans on Collateral Security.....1,000 00
Cash in Bank.....512,230 61
Total.....$2,514,230 61

THOMAS S. KENNEDY, Agent.

BEING THIRTY YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES, a Native of the West Indies, and a Citizen of the United States. Thirty Years in Business, and well known to the Merchants of Louisville, I offer my services to the public as a Commission Merchant, and will receive Consignments of Produce, Manufactured Articles, &c., and will sell the same on the most favorable terms, and make prompt returns. Refer to Messrs. WEBB, GILL & LEVERING, Louisville.

BUTTER—REFRIGERATED MERCHANTABLE WESTERN BUTTER—Now on hand, and for sale by the undersigned, 500 kegs and tubs of superior Refrigerated Butter, in prime order for shipping, and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to WEBB, GILL & LEVERING.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARRELS OF SUPERIOR OLIVE OIL, in prime order for shipping, and for sale on favorable terms by

Know-Nothingism seems to be all the rage. It has got into the kitchens. We noticed yesterday that among the sixty-three dishes on the dinner bill of fare at the Louisville Hotel was one designated "Know-Nothing Puffs."

Louisville Journal.

"Sixty-three dishes," quotha? Why, you must have counted the knives and forks. We suppose that a large majority of the remaining sixty-two dishes might, with great propriety, be designated as "Louisville Journal Puffs."

Times.

Surely, the dishes were too excellent to be designated Louisville Times Puffs. If ever the Hotel should place its dishes on a par with the Times Puffs, it will be more appropriate to designate it by the usual ✕ road tavern name of "House of Entertainment for Man and Beast."

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE MEMPHIS RAILROAD.—When this ordinance was introduced into the Common Council we gave a synopsis of its provisions, and advocated its passage. It passed that board by a large majority and it is to be acted upon by the Board of Aldermen to-night, and we hope that it will command the favor of that body. Its provisions encourage private subscriptions and demand that the road-bed and bridges shall be made ready for the iron, and that a committee of the council shall find the work satisfactory before a bond of the city for the iron shall be issued. The road-bed, bridging, cross-ties, and iron are all to be secured to the city as a guarantee for the completion of the road. What more need any one desire? The interests of the city are amply protected, and by the mere loan of her credit she can encourage this opening of the coal and iron belts in Southwestern Kentucky and a road to perpetual navigation.

We, therefore, earnestly hope that the Board of Aldermen will take up the ordinance of the Common Council and pass it. There is not the least probability that any amendment to it will be an amendment.

THEATRE.—The audience last evening was sparse. But the entertainment offered on the board deserved a better fate. The petite comedy of the "Spoiled Child" was again enacted. Kate Bateman, in "Little Pickle," was irresistible, and Elton, as "Jay," the anchor, played her part to perfection. In the love scenes with Miss Pickle, the latter frequently convulsed the audience with laughter—again proving herself admirably. "Since then I'm dumbed this sad reverse to know," was sung with touching effect by Kate; and the "Sailor's Hornpipe" correctly and gracefully danced. The brief concluding comedy of "A Day in Paris," was well sustained by all the characters. The play for to-night is the "Merchant of Venice."

☞Mr. C. C. Spencer's large sale of splendid furniture takes place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Fourth street between Main and Market. Mr. S. informs us that he will also sell several very super or silver-plated toasts, of immense value; also a fine cook. We advise our lady friends esp cially to attend. The whole is to be sold regardless of price. Buyers may rely upon every article being as it is represented.

DR. BAIRD'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—This accomplished lecturer will deliver a lecture to-night, on Turkey and Greece, at the Walnut street Baptist Church. The themes are of surpassing interest, and Dr. Burd brings to their consideration a mind well stored with valuable information, and he possesses extraordinary facilities for making his graphic instructions intelligible and impressive. Turkey is rapidly passing to decay, and the only vitality the empire now possesses, is in the Greek element scattered through it.

Dr. Baird has a series of large and excellent maps, which are of great service in illustrating his lectures.

☞The weather is moderating. Before sunrise yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 10 degrees above zero, at 1 o'clock at 23, and at 5 o'clock last evening at 29.

☞The bill to establish a bank with branches has passed the Indiana Senate.

RIVER AND STEAMBOATS.—The river is blocked up by ice above and below the falls. It was running very heavily last night.

Dispatches from St. Louis to Capt. Shirley state that navigation to that point is also suspended.

The Alvin Adams left for New Orleans last evening, but it is doubtful whether she will be able to get through the ice. She had a splendid trip. No other boat left and none at all arrived.

Capt. Basham received a dispatch from Evansville last evening, which states that the Bone Sheridan and the Delegate had just arrived there from below. The ice was running very heavy, and above that point the river was closed.

Th Peter Tellon passed Memphis yesterday bound for this port.

The Lexington and Fanny Bullitt are doubtless in the Ohio icebound.

The stern-wheel steamer Grand Turk, bound to St. Louis, got aground in the canal on Monday. She was lightened, and last evening was making her way back to the wharf.

The new steamer Alma is at Portland and advertised to leave for St. Louis to-day. The Glendy Burke and R. M. Patten are also at Portland. The former is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow.

The Telegraph No. 3, Ben Bolt, and Wm Garvin are at the city wharf.

The James Guthrie, with eight coal-barges in tow, is lying eighteen miles above this icebound.

The Adriatic, from Pittsburg for this city with a heavy load of merchandise, is icebound at Madison.

The Blue Wing No. 2, bound for this city, is lying at the mouth of the Kentucky river.

The Jeffersonville ferryboats have not yet commenced running.

The ferryboats between Portland and New Albany keep up the communication between the two places, but with great difficulty.

The Rescue, bound for Nashville, is lying a the foot of Eighteen Mile Island.

The Charleston is between this and Evansville, bound up.

The Endeavor, bound from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and the Caledonia, going up, came in collision a few days since, near Lehal Falls. The former boat received no damage, while the latter was stove in the larboard bow, and discharged four hundred barrels of molasses to save her from sinking, and enabled her to continue on her voyage.

The Altamont, from Wheeling, bound to this city, was aground at Petticoat bar.

The steamer Helen Mar, which was recently sunk below Maysville, has been raised.

In relation to the recent steamboat disasters, the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

The entire loss in money, to insurance companies, shippers, and private individuals, by the sinking of the Dresden, James Robb, and H. D. Bacon, including boats, cargoes, and other property, cannot foot up less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that within three or four days.

Within three months previous to the destruction of the boats mentioned, losses by the same causes have footed up as much more, if not even double, while, at the same time, many lives have been sacrificed. Is there no way to prevent these terrible disasters? Surely, during the low water seasons hundreds of snags might have been removed, rocks blasted, and the channel cleared of such obstructions. Unless something of the kind is done steamboating will come to naught.

The Pittsburg dispatch, of Monday has the following:

Mr. J. C. Gheer furnishes us his observations of the stages of the river there at different periods. He did not, as appears, keep a regular record. The highest water here was on February 10, 1832—that was also the year of the comet. The stage next in height was on April 20, 1543. The highest point then attained was 3 feet below that of 1832. The lowest stage was on September 18, 1804. There were only between eight and nine inches in the channel at that time. In that year there were 2 feet 9 inches in the channel from the first of June till the last week in December, when the stage was 11 feet water. In 1853, there were not 8 feet water in the channel from June 1852 to the middle of November. There were then 11 feet in the channel. The lowest stage in 1838 was eleven inches in the channel. On December 29, 1839, the river closed with ice. On November 27, 1842, the river closed with ice: Some of the side streams froze up without any rise. The Allegheny broke for the last time that season in the first week of April.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Major Caldwell opened the argument in the McNulty case yesterday morning on the part of the accused. He was followed by Mr. Atwood for the prosecution, and Mr. Speed then closed for the defence. Mr. Craig, for the Commonwealth, spoke about twenty minutes, and will close his argument this morning. The arguments are spoken of in the highest terms. This case has occupied the time of the court over five days.

The grand jury returned the following true bills:

Commonwealth vs. Warrick W. Flanagan, perjury.

Same vs. Benjamin S. Adams, receiving stolen goods.

Same vs. James Jones and M. B. Geiger, passing counterfeit money.

Same vs. Samuel Johnston, larceny.

Same vs. Howard Gouldsby, passing counterfeit money.

Same vs. Michael Carroll (two indictments), passing counterfeit money.

Same vs. Preston Means, having counterfeit money in his possession with intent of passing it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Senate.—A message was received from the President transmitting a communication from the Navy Department, with a copy of the orders to the commander of the sloop-of-war Albany for the last cruise to Carthagena and Aspinwall; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee on printing, reported adversely to the printing of Prof. Espey's meteorological report.

Mr. Benjamin presented a resolution from the legislature of Louisiana for the establishment of a mail route between New Orleans and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Thuantepec; which was referred to the committee on post-offices.

Mr. Rusk called up the House bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage, one of the provisions requiring the pre-payment of postage on letters always by stamps after the first of January, 1856; another provides for the registration of valuable letters; passed.

On motion, by Mr. Stewart, the consideration of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses, on the bill for the relief of purchasers and locaters of swamp and overflowed lands, was taken up.

House.—The House passed the navy and fortification appropriation bills, and, on motion of Mr. Latham, the bill establishing a U. S. Circuit Court, for the district of California, with one judge, at an annual salary of $4,000.

Mr. Middleworth moved the suspension of the rules to take up the Senate "cold soldier" bill.

Several gentlemen said that 20,000,000 acres of land will be required for this purpose, according to the report of the commissioner of pensions.

Mr. Middleworth's motion was agreed by a vote of 126 against 51.

The bill gave rise to considerable discussion, and finally a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, but was negatived by a vote of 55 to 102. The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

The amendment of the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill were considered, and laid aside.

In committee, the amendment to the army appropriation bill was then taken up, but after some time the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 7 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.

In joint convention the two houses went into an election for U. S. Senator. On the first ballot Mr. Cameron received 55, Mr. Buckelew 23 votes, and 50 scattering. On the second ballot Mr. Cameron—Cameron 54, Buckelew 23, scattering 31. On the third ballot the result was the same as the first.

After which a motion was made to adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, which was negatived by a vote of 66 to 63.

A motion was then made and agreed to to adjourn until the first Monday in October.

Whereupon the Legislature adjourned without electing a Senator, and it will devolve upon the Governor to appoint one until the election is made.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 27.

The Democratic mass meeting was largely attended. Speeches were made denouncing the Know-Nothings and predicting the success of the Democratic party at the coming election. Ex-Governor Steele presided, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.

A fire last night consumed Ferris C. Boyd's furniture store and two small buildings. Loss $30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.

A Havana correspondent says that arms had been taken away from several Creols who were sent to the United States by the Crescent City.

Estrampes has been sentenced to death by the Captain and Felix to ten years to the chain gang in Africa.

Garesa Moniore has been appointed Military Governor of Havana, and Conde de Cani, Civil Governor.

The British vessels-of-war Medea, Bizzard, and Hazzar were in port.

Everything is gloomy.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, M.

The tow-boat Thomas McDonald exploded her six boilers yesterday morning below the city, killing seven persons and injuring others, some what dangerously. Two vessels that she had in tow.

The boat is a complete wreck. There was a large fire at Vicksburg last night. Loss $30,000. No business houses were burned.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.

On the first ballot for U. S. Senator Cameron received 55 votes; scattering 75.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.

The navigation of the Kanvas is closed. The weather is colder than ever.

Col. Benton's house burnt to-day. Also all of the furniture. The adjoining houses were saved.

It is still cold and windy.

At the election of mayor and city councilmen yesterday the American ticket was elected by a large majority. The present mayor was re-elected; also Dr. Frederick. The Know Nothings elected their councilmen by a vote of three to one.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.

The steamer Crescent City is below with Havana dates of the 24th. The news is unimportant.

S. O. Nixon & Co., large cotton factors, have suspended. Their liabilities are from $600,000 to $700,000, and their assets are probably more than their liabilities.

It is snowing slightly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

We have dates from Valparaiso to the 29th ult., and from Lima and Callao to the 23d.

The U. S. ship St. Lawrence was at Valparaiso.

Gen. Castella, the new President of Peru, had issued a decree giving freedom to all those slaves who had not volunteered to serve in the army of Echinique, the government pledging itself to indemnify their owners in four years.

The recent magnificent residence of Echinique had been sacked and pillaged.

The U. S. steam frigate Susquehanna arrived at Valparaiso on the 1st ult.

Sidney, Australia, dates are received to the 7th of December.

The miners at Ballard were up in arms resisting the collection of the license fees, and a collision between them and the military had taken place. A serious riot was anticipated.

Trade continued exceedingly dull, and goods are being sacrificed at ruinous prices.

A letter from Acapulco states that Alvarez was daily increasing in popularity, and that in a few days he would leave there for the Capital at the head of 3000 troops, which would be reinforced by 2000 more in the department of Michoacan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

A fire broke out in the immense six-story building corner of Broadway and Rector sts., yesterday, damaging the stock of Neraham & Co., dealers in domestic dry goods, about $10,000. All fully insured. The building was not materially damaged.

Five laborers in government employ, at Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, were arrested on Saturday, charged with embezzling flour and other property in the bonded warehouse. It is stated that upward of $50,000 worth of flour has been stolen from the government during the past season.

MONEY MATTERS.—The New York Commercial, of Saturday evening, says:

The money market continues well supplied, and there is apparently no change toward an increase in the rates. The banks are in a perfectly easy position, and are discounting pretty much all the unobjectionable paper offering, while there is no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at the usual door cricles, on the right kind of securities, at something inside of the legal rates. The exports of specie have been large this week, but this causes no uneasiness whatever—a fact which speaks with much emphasis as to the great change for the better in the effect of the market, within the last few months.

The Tribune of the same date has the following in its money article:

The Illinois Central Railroad Company accepted this morning the bid, made by some capitalists in Germany, through Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, for the remaining half million of Free Land Bonds of that company. The sale was made at 79, and completes the three million issue under the mortgage. The finances of this company are now in a very easy position.

Two rather unlikely rumors in regard to new banking houses were afloat to-day, and we give them merely as items of street gossip, without attaching any importance to them. The first, which originated in a letter from St. Louis, was to the effect that a banking house was to be established here by Messrs. Wm. B. Astor, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and Geo. Peabody, of London; and the other made a house, the partners of which were to be Messrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and C. K. Garrison. Both houses were to have connections in St. Louis and San Francisco. It is probable that these rumors grew out of the impression that has prevailed for some weeks that Messrs. Page & Bacon would, during the spring, establish a banking house here.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Understanding that a report is in circulation, that the fund received by the Amateur Performance of the 16th, for the benefit of the poor, had not been placed in the hand of the Relief and Employment Association for that purpose. I take pleasure in stating that the proceeds of that performance, have been placed in the hands of [illegible] in the hand of the Relief and Employment Association; and I take this opportunity of returning the thanks of the Association to the young gentlemen engaged in the Amateur performance of the 16th inst., for their generous donation.

CHARLES TILDEN, Treasurer
Relief and Employment Association.

CITY COURT.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

Hugh Ward & others were fined for disorderly conduct. Bail in the sum of $100 each.

John Woods, stealing a number of pieces of timber, McGowan bound over to keeping the peace in a man who had a gun in his possession. Bail in the sum of $100 each. Bail in each case entered into.

Charged by Mrs Elizabeth Taylor, Frances Stout (negro woman), Fanny, and made threats of doing personal violence to her. Stout was fined $5 and costs. Taylor had been bound over in a bond of $100 to keep the peace. The court fined her to avoid her husband. She said she could not and it might be dangerous. Warrant issued.

Charged by Wm. Scroggins of murdering his negro, slave of John Pepper, on the 26th inst. Witnesses states that Alvarez was daily increasing in popularity, and that in a few days he would leave there for the Capital at the head of 3000 troops, which would be reinforced by 2000 more in the department of Michoacan.

Stand by Wm. Kelly vs. Patrick Cody, peace warrant. Sum recognizance in $200 for three months. Kelly bonded with Thomas Kelly as security. Three other friends. Cody's windows were closed and he fired his gun. Murphy (whom Kelly had sued to bind over to keep the peace) and one Carlton had been [illegible] Kelly attacked Kelly about it. Kelly and Murphy had a fight and Carlton had the latter and Kelly is and Carlton swore that they had been friends of Cody, were the cause of such disturbance, and convicted Murphy and Kelly. It is not impossible that Murphy made this statement from malice.

MARRIED,

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Jno. [illegible] Hall, Mr. WILLIAM H. DEARING to Miss MARY WOODRUFF, all of this city.

On the 26th inst., by the same, Mr. ALBERT WEBB to Miss ESSIE HILL, all of this city.

☞The valuable and highly improved farm of Dr. L. W. Powell, near Owensboro, is to be sold at auction on Thursday. Those wishing to attend the sale, can arrive there in time by taking a boat this morning at 11 o'clock.

☞The thermometer at Fletcher's before sunrise yesterday stood at 10, and at 1 o'clock at 23 degrees above zero.

☞The concert for the poor, which takes place at the Mozart Hall to-morrow night, promises to be an attractive affair.

☞We are indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express and Mr. F. M. Fay, of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for papers in advance of the mail.

CONGRESS.—The bill establishing a court of claims has passed both houses of Congress, and as the Union commends it will no doubt receive the signature of the President.

The general appropriation bill, which passed the House on Saturday, provides that articles now paying duties of 100, 40, and 30 per cent. shall, after the first of July next, pay 80, 32, and 24 per cent., or reducing the present duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into this country 20 per cent. Articles now paying 25 per cent. are reduced to about 20 per cent., the reduction being upon the principle of the law of 1846.

The bill establishing the diplomatic and consular system has passed both houses.

☞Counterfeit $50 notes on the Southern Bank of Alabama have been circulated in Chambers county, in that State, by a fellow who assumed to be a Kentucky horse trader. He attempted to utter not only these counterfeits, but 50's on the State Bank of Georgia and 20's on the Planters' Bank of Tennessee. He scattered all these varieties among the good people of Chambers, and went on his way rejoicing.

The 50's on the Southern Bank of Alabama have a female figure in the vignette, with a sheaf of wheat on her left; a steamship at the bottom of the bill; "Fifty" in large letters across the right hand end. The paper is white and coarse and the engraving much inferior to that of the genuine.

☞The individuals mentioned in the following paragraph from the New Orleans Delta, of the 20th, underwent the same ordeal in this city some time ago:

The Gambling Case.—Yesterday morning George S. Pettibone, Henry Hieronymius, and Gilbert P. Watson, who were arrested on Saturday night last by the chief of police and his specials, appeared before the first district court, and were arraigned on a charge of keeping a banking game contrary to the laws of the State. They at once plead guilty and demanded to be sentenced. Judge Robertson sentenced them to pay a fine of $1,000 each, which they did, and then went their way rejoicing. The $5,000 found was not forfeited, as at the time of arrest Pettibone had the bank in his pocket.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The St. Louis Republican says:

By advertisement it will be seen that Messrs. Page & Bacon will offer on Monday next in New York, 5,000 shares (contractors' shares) in the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. The stock must certainly be considered as no longer in the process of construction can promise a better business or larger dividends. We learn, also, that Mr. Bacon has sold out his entire interest in the eastern division of this road (laying between Vincennes and Cincinnati), and continues merely as the financial agent in the Illinois end. Between this city and Vincennes the work is nearly finished, requiring now only a small amount for its entire completion.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN.—The poor of our city are suffering for want of fuel, clothing, and eatables, and I am glad to see that the young gentlemen of Louisville, always characterized for their nobleness and generosity, have proposed to give a concert, on Thursday night, March 1st, for their exclusive benefit of the poor. The gentlemen composing the "Amateur Nightingale Troupe" are young men no more interested in the city than we all should be, and are well qualified to give an agreeable entertainment. This concert is to be given to alleviate much suffering in our midst. Shall we not respond? Let every man in the city buy a ticket. Even if he does not attend the concert, he will be compensated with the reflection that he has done an act of charity.

S. H. W.

NEWS ITEMS.

Prisoners Escaped.—Two men confined in the jail of Anderson, Madison county, Ind., named John Mills and John Murphy, managed to make their escape last week.

☞Friday last, in the United States Senate, Mr. Seward presented the petition of Wm. H. DeForest, asking compensation for powder destroyed at Punta Arenas, during the bombardment of Greytown by Captain Hollins; and he also introduced a joint resolution, at the instance of the State Department, to authorize the payment to Mr. DeForest of $12,000 damages.

☞The New York Herald has special advices from Washington that there is a prob bility that a powerful effort will be made to grant to the President a discretionary fund of ten millions of dollars, in view of the possible exigencies which may arise in the approaching nine months recess of Congress, from our present complex and critical relations with Spain. The Herald's special advisers at Washington are not reliable.

Kissane.—On the 23d instant Wm. Kissane was arraigned before Judge Stuart, of the court of general sessions, New York, on two indictments for forgery, connected with the Chemical Bank fraud, and pleaded not guilty to both charges. His trial was set for the 6th of March next.

Disastrous Fire.—The sugar house of L. Suthe, Esq., on the Bayou Courtebleau, near Washington, La., together with its contents of sugar and molasses, being the entire crop, was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th inst. Loss $15,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Hon. Mr. McLane.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that Hon. R. M. McLane, the U. S. minister to China, was in Paris on the 5th instant.

Hon. Mr. Soule.—Mr Soule and family were to have left Liverpool in the steamer of the 17th instant, for New York.

Damages for Drunkenness.—In Noblesville (Ind.,) lately, a Mrs. Julia Freyberger brought suit against Martin Montgomery, for damages caused by liquor sold by the defendant to the plaintiff's husband, John Freyberger. She charged that the defendant's liquor had made her husband a drunkard, had caused him to lose his time and waste his money, and caused $1,000 damage—quite enough for such a poor man to have, but the full amount of which the Common Pleas Court cannot take jurisdiction. The trial came off on Wednesday, and the jury, after being out some hours, brought in a verdict of *five hundred dollars.*

Mail Fatalities.—The Louisville mail due here Thursday night, is our reliance for the latest news, and much to our annoyance and inconvenience, that very night seems always to be selected for a failure. "There is something rotten in Denmark!" South en Kentucky business men know of and feel the inconveniences that this part of the State is subject to on account of mail irregularities; can it be remedied?

Hopkinsville Rifle.

Russian Gallantry.—When Madame Taglioni quitted St. Petersburg, she left a pair of slippers at the hotel. The landlord soon made his good fortune known, and 30, 100, and even 200 roubles (£20) were the only reward for the forgotten slippers. The landlord, however, finding the public enthusiasm increase as he raised his demands, peremptorily refused to part with the slippers under 1,000 roubles (£100.) The sum being far more than any individual appeared willing to give, the Russians at last clubbed together and purchased the slippers. They wanted to know what to do with them. After many suggestions, none of which gave general satisfaction, it was proposed by one of the spendthrifts, more enthusiastic and original than his fellows, that they should eat them! The landlord of the hotel pronounced the idea to be excellent, and proposed to make a fricasee of them, which was accordingly done, and the thirty-six enthusiasts, with the landlord as their guest, did actually eat Taglioni's slippers, and washed them down in bumpers of champagne, in which they drank to the health of the charming dauseuse.

In England, quite recently, a girl being attacked with typhus fever was sent to the hospital. A week afterward, her brother was seized with the same disease, and was sent to the same institution. The nurses were helping him up the stairs at the hospital. On the way he was met by some persons who were descending with a coffin on their shoulders. The sick man inquired whose body they were conveying, when one of the bearers inadvertently mentioned the girl's name. It was his sister! The brother, horror-struck, sprang from his conductors, dashed down stairs out of the hospital gate, and never stopped running until he had reached home, a distance of twelve miles! He flung himself on the bed immediately, fell into a sound sleep, and awoke next morning, entirely cured of his illness.

A Gallant Act.—An officer, now a prisoner in Sebastopol, had a letter sent to him from England, to the effect that she "eloped, when he took Menschikoff prisoner, that for would send her a button from his coat, for her to keep as a relic." The letter was forwarded by flag of truce into Sebastopol, with other letters for prisoners now in the enemy's hands. This letter fell into Menschikoff's hands, of course, to be read ere delivered. On coming to the above passage, he immediately cut a button from his coat, and sent it out under a flag of truce, to be conveyed to the lady, with a remark to the following effect: "That he had no idea yet of being taken prisoner; but rather than disappoint a young lady of so simple a request, he would fulfil her wish himself before that time arrived."

Accounts from Hamburg of the 30th January mention the arrival of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, who, with her husband, gave a concert the night before at the Apollo Saloon, which was crowded to suffocation. A marked difference in her voice was, however, perceptible between now and those palmy days when she earned for herself the epithet of "the Swedish Nightingale." She intended giving two more concerts, one of which, it was understood, was to be for the benefit of the poor families who suffered losses from the memorable inundations on New Year's day.

RAILROAD BLOCKED AGAIN.—The Chicago Tribune of Saturday says:

No trains left on the Galena railroad yesterday, the snow having blocked up the way.

The Aurora train, which left on Thursday afternoon, after the storm commenced, was unable to advance as far as the Dplain. A large number of laborers were taken out to shovel the snow from the cuts, but they filled up nearly as rapidly as they could be cleared. To add to the trouble, a locomotive got off the track.

The storm of Thursday night was very powerful, though no great amount of snow fell. The wind, however, swept it from the high plains to the low places, and effectually stopped the iron horse.

☞We find the following in the Indianapolis Sentinel of Friday:

We hear it said that intelligence was received a few days since, by Col. May, that the absconding cashier, Frank May, was in Philadelphia under charge of Judge Hannond, of this city. The Judge is in that city purchasing goods, and, it happened, that the young man had him arrested, and informed the Colonel of his detention, who immediately left for the city. What will be the result remains to be seen.

☞The Nashville Union of Sunday says:

A much larger demand has prevailed for money, for the past few days, and the rates have consequently ruled higher; say 2 to 2½ per cent per month for prime bills, the latter rates for long date.

A large house at New Orleans, connected with the Nashville trade, has gone by the board. Distrust is on the increase, and there is a want of harmony among the Banks. It appears that one of the old Banks has ingened a pretty large amount of coin from another of the old and of the *first families* of our Banks.

☞The Vincennes Gazette says:

We understand that Hon. John Law, who has resided in Evansville for two or three years past, expects to take up his residence in Vincennes, in the course of the approaching Spring. The Judge has been appointed Commissioner, by the President, for the adjustment of the land titles, and will act as such in connection with Messrs. Heberd and Jones.

From the N. O. Picayune, Feb. 20.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.—The U. S. mail steamship Black Warrior arrived at the levee yesterday morning.

We have by the Black Warrior full files of Havana papers to the 15th inst., together with our special correspondence.

From these sources we learn that the excitement in reference to the filibuster expedition against the island, reported to be organized in the United States, had been aroused to the very highest pitch. Throughout the island militia companies were being formed, troops, munitions, and supplies are being located at every assailable point, and everything so arranged that, at whatever portion of the island the landing by which its liberators might be effected, immediate opposition might be given to them, and prompt assistance to the government forces might be close at hand.

A decree of the 13th creates a military commission for the easier and the speedier trial of all cases of conspiracy, sedition, and rebellion are to be tried. The executive and permanent commission of the island will also take cognizance of cases of incendiarism, of highway robbery, and of attempts to excite a servile revolt.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, Feb. 15, 1855.

The Island of Cuba is declared in a state of siege and all the coasts and litoral waters of the island are declared to be in a state of blockade by the naval forces of her Majesty.

The following edict has also been issued:

In this capital and all the seats of Lieutenant-Governorship, the enlistment and arming of good Spaniards belonging to both hemispheres, from 18 to 50 years of age, who may voluntarily enroll themselves, shall be proceeded with.

There have been several more arrests within the past few days. Amongst them that of the Licentiado Don José Cintia, represented by all parties to be the very first lawyer in the island, the Licentiado Don Nicholas Pinelo, and Don Juan Arnaed, the clerk of the warehouses of San Jose.

The American engineers connected with the railway gained the prize of $500,000 at the last drawing of the lottery on the 10th inst.

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, the house of Oliver Bugbee, in Royalton, was broken into by Lewis Morgan and John Hall, and some $30 in money, two silver watches, and a number of articles of clothing were stolen. The burglars were pursued to Middleport, Niagara county, and at this point Hall was arrested, taken before Justice Griffin, and sent to jail at Lockport. Morgan made his escape, pursued by Taglioni's slippers, and was tracked them down in bumpers of champagne, in which they drank to the health of the charming dauseuse.

Probable Wife Murder.—About 12 o'clock last night a fellow named Richard Scott brutally stabbed his wife in the abdomen with a bowie-knife, so mortally that there is no hope of her recovery. The parties lived in a low den far up on Tehoupitoulas street, where about forty families live in the Cochiroy alley fashion. A good deal of liquor had been drank during the night, and the inhabitants of the den, generally, got pretty boozy. Scott, who is an overgrown, brutal-looking individual, saw his wife in close conversation who had paid marked attention to her during the evening.

Seized with a sudden fit of jealousy, he walked up to her, and, drawing a large bowie-knife, plunged it into the right side of her abdomen, cutting a horrible gash, from which the life-blood of the poor woman flowed freely. With a shriek she fell to the floor. Scott was arrested. Both parties are natives of Ireland, and both are very young. The wife still breathes, and the fiendish husband is jail; he confesses the act and manifests no signs of contrition. A man named Morris is under arrest as a witness in the bloody affair.—*N. O. Delta, 20th*

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE, Feb 28.

Small sales of flour at $8 00@8 50, according to quality and quantity. Corn in good demand at 72c and for bulk level at one sale; fine grain and shorts at $22 per ton.

In groceries, sales of 12 hhds fair sugar at 11c, 50 hhds at 11½c, 12 hhds at 11¾c, 20 hhds refined at 13c, and 100 bbls refined at 14c. Sales of 200 bbls old mess pork at $17 50, and 200 bbls new at 17c. 50 hf bbls mess at 17c, and 25 hf bbls P. E. prime at 13c. Sales 1 [illegible] hogs Rio coffee at 11½c, and 1 [illegible] do at 11c. Sales of 50 bbls prime, packed, at 6c. Sales of 100 bbls strictly prime Orleans molasses, packed, at 37½c. Sales of 50 bbls strictly prime Cuba at 38c. Sales of 100 bbls prime Cuba at 37½c. Sales of 100 bbls tobacco, 6@12½ for lugs and 6@50 for leaf.

In whiskey, sales of 80 bbls at 25c, and 50 bbls at 26c.

Sales of 40 bags coffee private at the usual prices. 70 reshipped at 11c. 25 bales batting at 10c, and 45 do at 9c. 10 barrels at $2. Sales of 150 bunches hay at $1 60@$1 75 per bu.

A sale of 70 bushels white beans at $2 50.

A sale of 30 bushels white beans at $2 50.

Flour $8 25@8 50 and extra $9 00. Whiskey at 25@26c. Provisions are firm, but the last news has not large sales at mer. Mess pork $17 75 @ 18 firm. Lard small sales at 10½c. Bacon sides 10½c. Eastern exchange is dull at par to ¼ prem.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, P. M.

Cotton is firm, with sales of 3,500 bales. Prices of flour are unchanged with sales of 7,500 bbls Southern firm at $8 50@8 75 for mixed to fancy. Wheat is firm and unchanged; sales at $2 40 for red and $2 50@2 60 for white. Corn is firm, with sales of 120,000 bushels at 79c for Western mixed, 80@82c for white, and 85@86c for yellow. Pork is dull at $17 75. Beef is unchanged. Lard is unchanged at 10½c. Whiskey is dull at 26c. Rice is firm—sales of 150 barrels at 5½@6c. Sugar is firm—sales of 1,000 hhds at 10½@11c for Cuba, and 11½@11¾c for Porto Rico. Molasses is dull at 36c. Kentucky bagging is dull at 19c. Rope is firm at 10½c.

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CINCINNATI, Feb. 27, P. M.

Flour firm at $8 75@9 00. Whisky 24½@25c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $17 75. Bulk sides 9c. Groceries firm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, M.

Stock market moderately active. Erie Railroad 85¾, Cleveland and Toledo 96, Reading 90¾, N. Y. Central 99, Pennsylvania [illegible], Illinois Central 86, Michigan Southern [illegible], Cumberland 31, Missouri 62½.

The cotton market is unchanged. Flour is unchanged. Wheat is firm. Corn is firm. Pork is unchanged. Beef is unchanged. Lard is unchanged. Whiskey is dull at 26c.

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NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, M.

The sales to-day foot up 2,000 bales. Prices of cotton are unchanged. The receipts are 5,500 bales. Sterling exchange is 9½@10 prem. New Orleans sight drafts ¼ prem.

RIVER NEWS.

PITTSBURG, Feb 27, M.

No arrivals. The river is rising rapidly. The weather is moderating.

CINCINNATI, Feb 27, M.

The river is falling, and will fall [illegible]. The weather is moderating.

PITTSBURG, Feb 27, P. M.

The river is falling. The weather is mild and cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Feb 27, P. M.

The river is falling and will so [illegible]. The weather is moderating.

RECEIPTS PER RAILROAD.

Feb 27—per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad 28 pcs bag, Hewins & Summers 17 [illegible], Will Shouse, 5 do, Shoot & Mason, 1 do, Parker, Hoguet & Bell, Chase, Reid, Ibea bacon, 150 pcs do, etc, etc.

PITTSBURG, Feb 27, P. M.

Feb 28—per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad 28 pcs bag, Hewins & Summers 17 [illegible], Will Shouse, 5 do, Shoot & Mason, 1 do, Parker, Hoguet & Bell, Chase, Reid, Ibea bacon, 150 pcs do, etc, etc.

For New Orleans.

The splendid passenger steamer GLENDY BURKE, J. T. Bentley, master, will leave as above on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
F28 C. BASHAM, Wall st.

For St. Louis.

The splendid steamer ALMA, Loudan, Master, will leave as above this day, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
f28 C. BASHAM, Wall st.

For New Orleans.

The fine steamer LANDIS, J. M. Hargrove, master, will leave as above on Wednesday, 28th inst at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
f27 C. BASHAM, Wall st.

For New Orleans.

The splendid passenger steamer BELLE SHERIDAN, H. N. Dixon, master, will leave as above on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
f26 H. A. DUMESNIL & CO.

Big Letter Bag and Cabin Baggage at D. D. Mahon's, Wall street.

U. S. Mail Morning Line
FOR CINCINNATI,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

TELEGRAPH No. 3, ... McKELLS, master
DAVID SNEAD, ... [illegible], master.

For freight or passage apply on board or to the Clerks on board, or at the office, 3d st., between Main and Market.

Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company

FIRE INSURANCE ON MERCHANDIZE IN STORE OR IN progress of construction, risks taken on favorable terms. Office on the north side of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the building occup

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Kiffin at Home Again!

JOS. FM. KIFFIN presents his compliments to his old friends and patrons, and respectfully informs them that he has removed to No. 479 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, where he will be happy to see them as heretofore. Call and see his gentlemen's goods, please. s2-dly

GOING IT ALONE!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1854-'55.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Successor to Oliver & Tipton,

NO. 479 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving and opening a very choice and elegant stock of goods purchased by myself while in East, of the latest importations, consisting of fabrics, the like never before offered in this market, and which is the most superior quality I have ever handled. Silks and Velvets for waistcoats, and every other article of gentlemen's apparel, that I would assure customers will be found as low, if not lower, than the usual prices charged for inferior goods. Cloths and Cassimeres for those who want the same stylish and fine goods as were ever offered for sale in the city. I would state that did not I know that the above would be the case, I would not attempt soliciting a large and increasing patronage. I will assidiously endeavor to merit a continuance of them

s7 THOMAS M. OLIVER

Ornamental Hair Plaiting Work.

THERE are a number of persons in the manufacture of "hair jewelry," who are in the habit of using a mixture which they manufacture from their hair. I would respectfully warn my friends and the public against the use of such articles, as the value of the material may be measured by the rule of economy.

A large assortment of such can always be seen at my store at the Louisville Hotel, Fancy Goods and Jewelry Establishment, where no similar article is manufactured.

MRS. G. NICHOLAS.

WHITE LEAD.

200 Kegs pure White Lead;

100 do do do do

Also a number of Second, handling from New St. Paul and for sale by JAS. ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

SUGAR—65 hhds prime Sugar now landing per steamer Rochester, and for sale by ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

COFFEE—50 bags and White Rio loading per steamer Rochester, and for sale by ANDREW BUCHANAN & CO.

GLAUE WINE—9 brass Claret Wine just received on consignment and for sale by JOHN S. DU HAIL.

SUGAR—5 hhds prime Sugar now landing per steamer Kentucky, and for sale by JOHN S. DU HAIL.

COGNAC BRANDY—10 cases L. J. Cognac Brandy just received and for sale by J. MONKS, 358 Main st.

SHIELDS & SUIT,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Corner of Second and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

Will give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to their care. s2-dly

Still Another Arrival.

DERKEE HEATH & CO are almost daily receiving fresh and outstanding goodies to water from, among which are the following, which they offer to the trade on the most favorable terms, viz: 1000 boxes assorted Candies, consisting in part of the following choice brands, viz: Lemon Drops, Cream Candies, Rose Candies, Cinnamon Candies, Peppermint Candies, Lozenges, Jujubes, Gum Drops, Rock Candies, Stick Candies, Fancy Candies, Mixed Candies